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The Hongkong Telegraph

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Humidity 86 68

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Humidity 81 74

8037 日八廿月七

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

二拜禮 號三月九年亥癸

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ANNUM PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

HOW THE AUSTRALIANS CAPTURED PERONNE.

BRITISH SEIZE FURTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

London, September 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians have captured Peronne. After beating off enemy counter-attacks at Mont St. Quentin last evening, the Australians at 5.30 this morning renewed their advance in conjunction with the English on their left. The Australians soon stormed the German positions to the west and north of Peronne. They pressed on while fierce fighting continued among the ruined streets and buildings, and carried the eastern suburbs. The Australians hold Peronne, Flamincourt and St. Denis, and have progressed on the spur east and north-east of Mont St. Quentin.

On the Australians' left, Londoners attacked south-east of Comblès and took Bouchavesnes and Bancourt with the high ground overlooking them. They reached the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vast Wood. Anglo-Australians overcame stiff opposition, captured 2,000 prisoners and took a few guns.

We carried out successful minor operations at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai Road. We have driven out the enemy from the ground at Morval and have captured Beaulencourt and the ridge east of Bancourt and Fremicourt. We are pressing the enemy hard in Le Transloy and have completed the capture of Bullecourt and Hendecourt lez Cagnicourt, taking prisoner hundreds in these operations.

The Canadians repulsed a counter-attack against the new positions gained in the morning north of Hendecourt.

Progress has continued in the Lens and Lys sectors. We have reached Doullens le Verrier and Senevillers and are engaging the enemy at Neuve Eglise and Wulverghem.

During August we captured 57,318 prisoners, of whom 1,283 were officers, and took 657 guns, including 150 of heavy calibre, 5,750 machine-guns and a thousand trench mortars. Other captures included three trains and nine locomotives, as well as numerous complete ammunition and engineer dumps containing many hundred thousand rounds of gun and small arms ammunition, and immense quantities of other war material.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We destroyed six hostile machines on August 31 and drove down three uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing. Aeroplanes dropped 12½ tons of bombs during the day-time. Night flying was impossible.

A Great Battle.

London, September 1.
A Paris semi-official message says:—The battle continues desperately, especially between the Scarpe and Bapaume and Noyon and Soissons. "It is no longer a question of rearguard actions on the part of the enemy to delay the advance. A great battle is being fought with large quantities of artillery and effectives which are unceasingly renewed."

"Mount's Day."

Paris, September 1.
A Havas message says:—Yesterday was "Mount's day." The British re-occupied Mount Kemmel on the Franco-Belgian frontier and captured Mount St. Quentin, thus encircling Peronne. The French strengthened their new positions north of Noyon and at Mount St. Simon, and, owing to the capture of Crouy, are established strongly on the top of Hill 132.

There was fierce fighting especially in the region of Noyon and Crouy, where General Humbert and General Mangin widened their bridgeheads on the north canal of the Ailette and also north-east of Soissons, where the Germans endeavoured to prevent the success of the Franco-Americans to the plateau. Whole German divisions brought back to the line were decimated and were powerless to check the Allies' advance.

Reducing German Battalions.

London, September 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, captured documents show that the German High Command on July 1, owing to casualties in the March and May offensives, reduced the battalion strength to 880, but before the end of July General Ludendorff wanted a further reduction to 650, or, alternatively, the making of battalions of three instead of four companies. All the prisoners speak with evident sincerity of the terrible losses of their units, especially in the recent battles.

Another Point Captured.

London, September 2.
A French communique says:—There is artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Canal du Nord. We gained a footing in the woods west of Conchy-le-Chateau and captured Crecy-sur-Mont. During daylight our bombers, flying at low altitude, dropped 23 tons of bombs on enemy concentrations and convoys. Our aviators used several tens of thousands of cartridges against the Germans.

Huge French Captures.

London, September 2.
A Paris official message says:—Since July 18 the French have captured 75,900 prisoners and 700 guns.

A German Report.

London, September 2.
A German official wireless message says:—The enemy north of Hendecourt after gaining ground in the direction of Legnicourt, was driven back to Hendecourt.

We repulsed an attack south-east of Bapaume, mainly directed against Villersaenlors.

We pulled up the enemy on the line from Sully and St. Pierre Vast Wood and eastward of Bouchavesnes and Mont St. Quentin. The enemy occupied Peronne.

More British Captures.

London, September 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Sully, Sillies, Biscourt lez Cagnicourt, and Neuve Eglise. The Canadians and English are progressing in a fresh attack this morning south of the Scarpe.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Very Bitter Fighting.

London, September 2.
Writing on Sunday evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Yesterday saw fighting on the front of the British Armies from north of Voormezele to south of Peronne. On both flanks our troops advanced victoriously. In the centre they bitterly contested the vast meshwork of defences guarding the Drocourt line. The battle round Bullecourt, although resulting in the slightest territorial changes, has been particularly bitter. Early yesterday morning the attack here was resumed. The formidable station redoubt, which was previously taken and lost, was recaptured and Londoners advancing on a front of 2,500 yards, supported by tanks, once more brilliantly emphasised long-accepted truth that as soldiers the Cockney is second to none in the world. The Germans clearly anticipated the attack, for at dawn they opened a very heavy barrage of considerable depth. On the right, another British division was fighting its way valiantly through the honey-combed defences of Ecoust and Louzette. Long after the assaulting waves had gained their objectives mopping up parties would unearth machine-gun burrows containing many dismounted troops of the Fifteenth Dragoons, which were hurriedly thrown in to replace infantry. This is an indication of the serious shortage of German reserves.

The story of the Australian success around Peronne is a splendid one. Between August 29 and 31 the troops covered 7½ miles on a front of three. The frontal crossing of the river was abandoned owing to the strength of the enemy and the marshy ground. The Germans fully expected an attack upon Peronne from the river and all dispositions were made with a view to frontal resistance. A cleverly-executed turning movement completely surprised the Germans and threw them into such confusion that 1,300 attackers took prisoner 650. Our casualties were amazingly small, working out at one-tenth of the number taken prisoner. The policy of these incomparable fighters is to let the Boche dig trenches, to give him every opportunity, therefore, and then to go and take them in order to secure cover for themselves.

German officers captured at Mont St. Quentin were most sulky. They complained at the want of the Australians' sportsmanship in creeping around the flanks.

The troops in the northern sectors are progressing rapidly. The situation in Flanders is absolutely kaleidoscopic. The rearward movement of the Germans continued on Sunday, being closely followed by harassing aeroplanes and infantry.

Home letters found on prisoners speak of increasing war-weariness. Drafts composed of former prisoners of war in Russia complain bitterly at the transfer to the Western Front and regret leaving Russia.

Americans in Flanders.

London, September 2.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—American infantry are now operating in conjunction with the British in Flanders. The Americans carried Voormezele and several strong positions between there and Ypres.

General Debeney Advancing.

London, September 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says General Debeney has crossed the canal near Quiquerry, a mile east of Nesle, and is advancing towards Hill 77, the domination of Nesle barring our advance in this region. Our advanced posts are within a mile of Bouchy le Chateau.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AIR RAIDS.

Good Results Obtained.

London, September 1.
An Italian naval communique says:—Squadrons of aeroplanes dropped 2½ tons of explosives on the arsenal at Pola, causing very serious explosions and fires. It is believed that depots of naphtha for submarines were damaged.

British machines bombed camps and magazines at San Giovanni di Medua and Ragusa, greatly damaging the station, railway and bridge.

Since August 25, large squadrons of aeroplanes have uninterruptedly attacked Durazzo and dropped 3½ tons of explosives, causing fires in magazines, on military works and near the quarters of the Austrian Command.

Another message says that at Durazzo two steamers were directly hit, one of which was set on fire and others damaged, as also were the quays. All the raids took place in daylight and only one machine is missing.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Some Illuminating Figures.

Paris, September 1.
A Havas message says:—The Germans have boasted sometimes that they would ruin France completely by means of war. The few following figures may be of interest:—From 1,058 millions in 1873 the income from stocks held by the French had increased to 3,401 millions in 1913. Foreign stocks are included in the last figure for 827 millions. The above shows that, independent of other riches, France has a considerable reserve, allowing her, despite German hopes, to be fully confident in the country's financial future.

SPAIN SEIZES A GERMAN STEAMER.

Paris, September 1.
A message from Madrid says the Spanish Government has confiscated a German steamer as compensation for the loss of the Atamendi, cabled on the 1st inst.

M. LENIN DEAD.

Copenhagen, September 1.
A message from Petrograd says M. Lenin has succumbed to his wounds.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURE PERONNE.

London, Sept. 1.
Reuter learns that the British have captured Peronne, Morval and Bullecourt.
A wireless German evening message states: The enemy pressed us back in places between the Scarpe and the Somme.
A wireless German official message states: After fluctuating fighting the enemy recaptured Bullecourt and Ecoust. Eastward of Juvigny the enemy advanced as far as Temyronny.

ITALIAN AERIAL ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 1.
An Italian official message states: Lowfliers bombed with accuracy important railway establishments at Franzensfeste, while aeroplanes bombarded military works at Pola and the station and depots at Prynolano. We destroyed seven aeroplanes.

U. S. WAR KNITTERS.

Described as Wasters of Wool.

That knitting woolen articles by hand-power is wasteful, because such articles use up wool needed elsewhere, lack durability, and are mostly not needed in actual service, is maintained by Mr. Samuel S. Dale in a letter to the *Chronicle* (Brookline, Mass., May 18). We have not enough wool to make our soldiers the bare necessities in the way of clothes. In England, civilians are already required to wear mixed cotton fabrics. We are facing some kind of a "rationing system" for clothing, and every loyal American should be saving wool as diligently as he is saving wheat. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dale thinks, the use of pure wool for hand-knitted garments is an obvious waste. We have already "wasted" in this way over twenty million pounds, and he cries out in agony, "For God's sake, wake up and stop this hand-knitting." In editorial comment on Mr. Dale's remarks, which are paralleled by other letters in the press through out the textile district, the *Chronicle* admits that they deserve "serious thought." Perhaps Mr. Dale is right, says the editor, when he urges that Brookline women should drop their knitting. "But the chances are that they will continue to knit." It may be noted in addition that the primary objection is not to knitting, but to the use of wool. The question might be asked, why not knit with cotton yarn? To quote and condense Mr. Dale's argument:—

"There is no doubt whatever but that those engaged in promoting hand-knitting are actuated by the best of motives. If, however, they were better informed regarding hand-knitting, they would immediately abandon this line of work, for it means a serious waste of the country's resources at a time when it is of vital importance that our resources should be used with the highest possible degree of efficiency, in order to defend our nation and civilisation itself against the assault of the ruthless military autocracy of Germany. The reasons why every stitch taken in the hand knitting of wool articles of all kinds is a stitch too many are involved in the technical conditions of wool manufacturing, although there is no reason why any intelligent person should not understand them. Briefly they are as follows:—

"1. Wool clothing is as essential for successful military operations as rifles, artillery, and munitions, it being estimated that seventy pounds of secured wool per year will be required for each man in active service, or 350,000,000 pounds for an army of 5,000,000 men.

"2. The United States produces annually about 110,000,000 pounds of secured wool, about one-third of the wool required for the Army of 5,000,000 men, which leading public men believe will be needed to administer to Germany the only argument that Prussian autocracy recognises, that of superior force. The wool to supply this deficiency must come from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina. These facts make it plain that the wasting of wool means not only the loss of valuable material, but what is even more important, the impairment of our ability to transport men, munitions, and war supplies to France to aid our hard-pressed Allies.

"3. There is no more wasteful use of wool than that involved in hand-knitting. First, because the hand-knitter uses worsted yarn made of all new wool, special and expensive wool, spun by an expensive process, instead of lower-priced mixtures of cheaper wool, cotton, and shoddy spun by a cheaper process; secondly, because the garments can not be made uniform in size or weight by hand-knitters; thirdly, because the yarn used by hand-knitters is soft, fluffy, and lacking in durability, being suited for the cradle and not for the trenches; fourthly, because of the immeasurably greater economy of labour in power-knitting in a factory as compared with hand-knitting. Compared on the basis of stitches alone, without regard to the immeasurably superior quality and condition of the machine-made product, one knitter in the mill does in a minute the work of 7,500 hand-knitters, and furthermore does what the hand-knitter cannot do, keeps it up for ten hours a day.

"4. The facts stated above are enough to show the folly of hand-knitting, but there is still another count in the indictment. According to the testimony of Major M. S. Boehm, of the Canadian Army, nearly all of the articles knit by hand are not needed by soldiers in active service. He told us he had never seen a soldier in active service wearing a sweater and had not been able to find a soldier who had ever seen a sweater, that no soldier would wear a knit abdominal band, which would be a nest for vermin; that the only use in the Army he had ever seen a knit wristlet put to was to draw it over a rifle to keep the dirt out of the working parts, that an old rag would serve the purpose much better, and that the English and French helmets made of cloth are far superior to the knit articles. Stockings were the only hand-knit goods, Mr. Boehm said, which were of any use to a soldier, and the reasons I have given for not knitting by hand apply to stockings as well as to sweaters and other articles knit by hand from wool, not only for the Army, but for civilian use.

"Those statements of the truth about hand-knitting can be easily verified by any one who will devote a little time and attention to the task. The impossible logic of this truth is disclosed by recent events. The Government has taken possession of all stocks of wool in the country and is in general control of all the wool and worsted mills. Last week it

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 31.
The silver market is quiet.

EARL'S ESTATES REFUSED.

Legacy Declined By Lord Campden's Brother.

A clause in the will of the late Earl of Campden, dated October 9, 1916, which has been lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, explains why his brother is not a beneficiary.

The testator had desired and provided that his "dear brother," the Hon. George Haldane-Duncan of Boston, U.S.A., should inherit the main part of his property, but his brother had informed him that it was his final resolve not to take any benefit under his will or from the succession to the entailed estates. To that request he had reluctantly assented.

The earl directs his trustees to make over the entailed estate of Glenagles, Perthshire, to James B. C. Haldane, of North Balauchish; to Joseph Murray, estate agent, Dundee (if in the earl's service at his death), the whole of his lands and heritages in Forfarshire, with the rents and revenues of the entailed estate of Lundie; and to Henry Arthur Warriner, estate agent, his properties in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire.

To the National Gallery, Edinburgh, are bequeathed the two portraits of Admiral Viscount Duncan by Sir Joshua Reynolds and John Hoppner, R.A. at present in Osprey House. The legacies include £5,000 to Principal John Yule Mackay, University College, Dundee; £1,000 each to his daughters, George H. Sprangle, his cook and housekeeper, Alice H. Robinson. There are numerous legacies to other servants.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

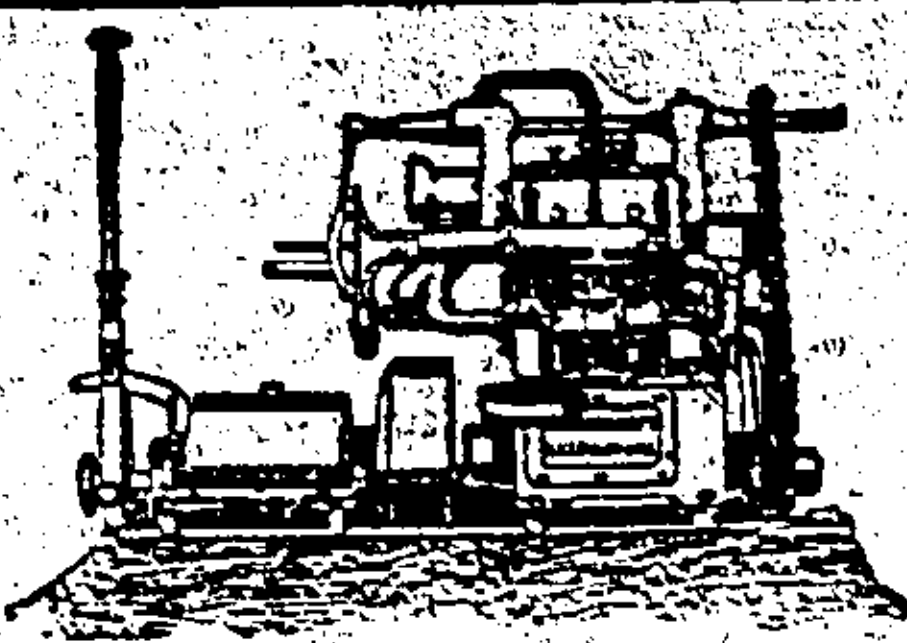
conference in New York the representative of the Government notified the worsted yarn spinners that 85 per cent. of their machinery would be required for government work, and that no more yarn would be supplied to the Red Cross.

"We are facing standard fabrics of cotton, shoddy, and wool mixtures for civilian wear, a policy already in force in England. We are facing a rationing system for clothing the people. The time has come when old clothes on the back of a man or woman are a badge of honor. The rich should be the first to set the example.

"Every loyal American should be eager to adopt drastic methods for saving wool, methods that were enforced from the very beginning of the war by the German Government, which, according to reliable reports, had 60,000,000 complete uniforms in storage when it committed the crime of the ages by starting this war for conquest. For God's sake, hurry up. Yes, and for God's sake, wake up and stop this hand-knitting by which at least 20,000,000 pounds of secured wool has already been wasted at a time when the Huns are at our gates."

Mr. Dale's article will no doubt bring out what is to be said on the other side of the argument. The New York papers report that requests, especially from aviators, asking the women knitters for thousands of "trench mittens, wristlets, helmets and socks" immediately following

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GENERAL NEWS.

2750 for A.V.C.
Sergeant J. Collins, V.O., Royal
Welsh Fusiliers, was presented
at Mervin recently by the Mayor
with an address and a purse of
\$300. Gifts were added at the
gathering which brought up the
money present to \$750.

More Combatant Clergy.
Following the example of about
60 clergy in the London diocese
who recently expressed their
intention of joining up, about 50
in the Southwark diocese have
now expressed a similar desire.
About half this number, provid-
ing they are found fit, have
undertaken ordinary military
service, and the remainder desire
non-combatant duties. Special
arrangements have been made for
these recruits to be medically
examined at Great Scotland Yard,
Whitehall, and they will join the
colours at the same date as their
colleagues mentioned above.

Jews with the British Forces.
Contingents of American volun-
teers for the Jewish regiment
have arrived in England and have
been entertained in London.
Mostly they are Russians. They
are enthusiastic Zionists roared by
the British declaration with regard
to Palestine. At a luncheon
given to a number of the men in
London, under the chairmanship
of Lord Rothschild, Sir Adolph
Tuck stated that about 50,000
Jews were now fighting on the
western front. It is computed
that between 60,000 and 70,000
Jews (including colonials) are
serving with the British forces.

A War Charities Warning.
The Commissioner of Police of
the Metropolis recently called the
special attention of all who are
interested in the conduct of war
charities and of the public gener-
ally to the fact that to advertise,
hold, or promote a lottery,
tombola, sweepstake, raffle, prize-
drawing, etc., is an offence against
the law. While fully sympathizing
with the good objects to
which nearly all war charities are
directed, the police wish to make
it known that they may be com-
pelled to take action, being
allowed no discretion in the
matter, when their attention is
called to what prima facie are
breaches of the law. This public
notice is issued as of late there
has been a growing tendency to
adopt these methods of collecting
money for charitable war pur-
poses.

A Deserter's Deception.
At Woolwich Police Court
recently, Albert George West,
who had been a deserter from his
regiment since July, 1916, was
sentenced to four months' im-
prisonment with hard labour.
Detective-Inspector Smith said
that the prisoner's brother, who
formerly worked in Woolwich Arsenal,
the prisoner applied for employ-
ment there in the name
of his brother. He was
engaged, but his deception
was discovered. When arrested
he was wearing his brother's
military service badge and had
his brother's discharge certificate
in his possession. The witness
produced a letter sent to the
prisoner by his brother, who had
gone to South America, giving
full particulars of the latter's
service in the Army and direc-
tions as to where his discharge
papers could be found.

War Services of the Press.
At an "Allied Press" dinner
at the Lyceum Club held recently
Lord Barnham said there was no
organization which counted for so
much as the newspaper press of
the Allied countries. In France
the paper shortage had been so
great that they had not been able
to produce more than a small news-
sheet in any town, and even in
Paris. The French Press had
shown a fortitude and endurance
which had only been matched by
their magnificent troops in the
trenches. Our other Allies had
done excellent work, particularly
the Japanese and Chinese. Re-
ferring to the sacrifices which the
Press had made on the battlefield
during the war, he said they had
good reason to be proud of the
manner in which the Pressmen
who were now fighting had
themselves in the standard per-
formance of their duties. Being
representatives of the Press of the
Allied countries, he said they

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, formerly head of the International Institute, who was deported from China to the Philippines because of his pro-German utterances, has returned to the United States.

Importance of Bels.
The Fresh-Water Fish Committee wish it to be widely known that the capture of eels this year is of considerable importance. They, therefore, hope that owners or lessees of waters, especially those suitable for fixed traps at sluices, with outlets of lakes, etc., will endeavour to install them, if non-existent at present, or to repair or operate them to their utmost capacity if they exist but are not now in use. The committee are prepared to offer advice as to installation and operation, to make designs for traps, and in special circumstances to assist financially with construction on terms to be agreed upon. The elver run for the year being now over, the committee are unable to continue to supply them for stock, but during the season they sold and delivered to numerous buyers over 1,000,000 eelers.

Arab Independence.
Paris, May 30.—On the occasion of the celebration of the independence of the Hedjaz, the French representative at Mecca transmitted to King Hussein the good wishes of the French Government for the prosperity of the Hedjaz, and the continuation of the brilliant success of the Sherif's armies in co-operation with the French troops in their recent victorious combat. In reply, King Hussein sent the following message to M. Pichon:—"The good wishes which his Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was good enough to address to me on the occasion of the celebration of the independence of my country, greatly honour me. There is no doubt that the mention by your Excellency of the successes of the Hedjaz troops, and of the other objects aimed at, is the natural consequence of the many-sided efforts which sublime France is making, and of the sustained action which she is pursuing with a view to the emancipation of small nations. I ardently pray that God, generous and good, may crown with success her efforts to carry out her noble intentions."

Menace of Malaria.
Dr. W. Martin, speaking at the resumed conference at Burlington House recently of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, said that there was a grave danger of malaria being introduced into this country from abroad when our men come back. In Salonika at the present time that disease was extending its ravages. Their society had issued circulars on the mosquito question, but without result. It was not creditable that a union such as theirs, with about 70 scientific societies, should stand by and do nothing. Mr. A. J. Turner (South London) advocated the catching of all the gnats in the houses and gardens. Miss Stubbing (Hasting) said she caught and killed all the gnats she could when in trains, trams, and omnibuses, as she had had malaria three times. An official of the Food Production Department said that the cabbage butterfly had again made its appearance, and it was likely that there would be a regular plague of them. The turnip fly, which a few years ago caused serious damage to the turnip crops, had also appeared. It was not advisable, he said, to leave strips of grass as paths between allotments, as they harboured the beetles.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

eczema, Eruptions, Itch, Ringworm, Scabies, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fleshy, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and medicines which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have, is the "Genuine" cure, in a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your troubles. "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by restoring it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Frenchwomen for Land Army.
Mr. Hutchinson Driver, agricultural representative, stated at Obertsey Rural Tribunal recently that steps had been taken to form a French unit in the Women's Land Army in this country, to undertake either farm work or market gardening. This course had been decided upon by the Director-General of Food Production with the approval of the President of the Board of Agriculture.

No Wages at 22.
When it was suggested to a Flintshire farmer at Rhyl recently by the County Tribunal that he should release a 22-year-old son for service and bring home a married son to work the farm, the father replied that he could not afford to pay any wages. His single son received no wages, but lived at home, whereas the married son would want wages to support his family. The Tribunal decided that the single son must join up in July.

Interesting Lottery Summons at Shanghai.

An interesting point in connection with lotteries was raised at the Mixed Court recently, when five Chinese shopkeepers were summoned for unlawfully selling tickets for the Yunnan Female Fund without a licence from the Municipal Council. Mr. J. Em. Lemiere for the defence urged that the lottery was recognised by the Chinese Government, and produced newspaper advertisements showing that no fewer than 113 persons were selling the tickets in the Settlement. The Court dismissed the summons with a caution to the accused.

GERMAN BARON'S COAL.

625 Tons Bought in a Year.

In the House of Commons on June 4, Mr. Turtton called attention to the immense consignments of coal which a German baron named Schroeder had been in the habit of receiving for his house and gardens at Englefield Green. He asked the Government whether Baron Schroeder had received at Egham Station last April 120 tons of anthracite and seven tons of household coal, and whether the total consignments from April, 1917, to April, 1918, amounted to not less than 520 tons of anthracite and 105 tons of household coal.

Mr. Wardle, replying for the Board of Trade, agreed that the facts were substantially as stated by Mr. Turtton. He added that the quantity of household coal constituted the supply for two large houses and 11 cottages. He explained that as soon as the information was received the case was investigated and all supplies of coal were suspended some weeks ago.

Thereupon Mr. Turtton asked if it was not the fact that over 200 tons of coal were still on this German baron's estate. Mr. Wardle said he would make inquiries. "Have you not power," Sir Ivor Philipps asked, "to prosecute this German for hoarding coal?" Mr. Wardle replied that he did not think so at this stage, because the coal rationing scheme did not cover Englefield Green. He promised, however, to consult the Law Officers.

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If, as anticipated, the total amount is subscribed
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And Fifty Smaller Prizes of a total of about \$20,000 the lowest of which will be \$50.

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Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 31st December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ARNOT (President), Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President),
Mr. R. M. DYER (Vice-President), Dr. C. FORBES,
Mr. R. G. SHERMAN (Past President), Mr. A. O. LANG,
Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G., Mr. W. NICHOLSON,
(Past President), Mr. J. REID,
Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDSAY (Past President), Mr. R. SUTHERLAND,
Mr. T. F. HOPKIN (Past President), Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer),
Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Acting Hon. Secretary).

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

PROSPEROUS SHANGHAI.

Any news concerning the doings of our near neighbour, Shanghai, the largest foreign settlement in China, proves immensely interesting to us in Hongkong. It is with considerable gratification, therefore, that we learn from the reports for 1917, just issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Customs, that the year under review has in every sense been a most prosperous one. In these times of stress, even though we in the East do not experience hardships to the same extent as the people of Europe, it is refreshing to hear that prosperity has smiled so kindly on this important port. Of course, Shanghai during 1917, had its ups and downs, like every other place in the East, but considering all the circumstances which have mitigated against its trade, it has come out marvellously well and the outlook gives no cause for despondency. On the contrary, everything contributes to the feeling of satisfaction which, judging from the report, appears to obtain in all quarters. The writer even goes so far as to add that perhaps in no town of a similar size and importance in the world, with the exception of those in Japan, can be seen the evidence of commercial prosperity that, so forcibly strikes the observant stranger in Shanghai; and this in spite of the very considerable diminution in shipping, the increasing difficulty of obtaining foreign food-stuffs, raw materials and machinery, and the pronounced uniform advance in the local cost of living.

All things considered, we in Hongkong rightly feel that the war's demands upon us have, as compared with many other parts of the world, been fairly light, but it is doubtful whether the general conditions here have been so uniformly good as they have been in the Northern Settlement, for the Shanghai Customs report breathes prosperity in every line. In nearly every aspect of business which the port's trade touches, there seems to be nothing but good to report. Success seems to have attended every effort. The surest sign of prosperity is the absence of hardships and suffering among the poorer classes, and there is evidence in plenty which unmistakably points to the fact that not only has poverty generally speaking been considerably less, but it is clearly indicated that money is so plentiful that not a few luxuries, which previously would have been impossible, have come within the grasp of foreigners and Chinese alike. In substantiation of this it is pointed out by the writer that the continued importation of American motor cars depends largely on considerations of ship space and export restrictions in the United States. This is only one instance showing the affluence which appears to be generally enjoyed, but, of course, there are others. All this is in spite of the general disorganisation of normal trade and the shortage of the necessities of life. It would be idle to suggest that these latter do not continue to affect the community, but, taken as a whole, circumstances have so far favoured Shanghai that they have more than counterbalanced any inconveniences experienced on account of the war. Without exaggeration it can be truthfully said that the trade conditions prevailing throughout 1917 were in the nature of a "boom" and we in Hongkong, who follow with deep interest the welfare of Shanghai, hope that the 1918 and subsequent reports will show that trade conditions are every whit as satisfactory as the one just issued.

Though it is rather surprising to read such a glowing report in times like the present, there is nothing of the Aladdin's lamp business in it. Good and concrete reasons are given showing the circumstances which have contributed to this prosperity. In the first place, the phenomenally high price of silver that ruled throughout the year is quoted as a prominent factor, and there is ample evidence to demonstrate that our Shanghai friends were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity which was offered. Another reason given is that China still remains an available source of supply for certain raw materials—essential elements of success in military operations—which must be supplied to the Allied nations at all costs and this, probably, as much as anything else, has had a deal to do with the satisfactory condition of affairs. In short, Shanghai appears to be in an enviable position and can be excused any self-congratulation on its noteworthy achievements in trade at a time when there is everything to hamper and little to aid. And it has not neglected to effect improvements in the City itself, as is shown by the fact that building operations are in full swing and much of the money which was made in the successful year's trade is being put to this useful purpose. This fact of itself is a fair indication that things are going well, and the portants appear to be favourable for the days ahead.

A Local Storm.

Quite a little "storm in a teacup" has been created through the recent remarks of the head of the Police Reserve in regard to certain sections of the community which, according to Mr. Jenkin, have not borne their fair share of work in the auxiliary forces of the Colony. But the whole trouble appears, from Mr. Jenkin's explanatory letter, to have arisen because the statements made were not as lucidly expressed as they might have been, with the result that their meaning has been, in all good faith, misunderstood. That the DSP (R) is under no misapprehension regarding the splendid work done by the Portuguese is evidenced by his frank assertion, backed up by facts, that there is no question of the undoubted loyalty and proper sense of citizenship of this section of the community. The public generally will readily endorse that tribute, which is only what is merited by a just appreciation of facts. The incident, as such, may therefore be considered ended.

The Main Point.

But there is one point in Mr. Jenkin's letter which is deserving of notice, and this concerns the real point of his speech: We refer to his statement that there are, even still, some Portuguese, Eurasians and others of British nationality who refuse, and take pride in so doing, to give any service to the Colony. We are told that their number is not inconsiderable and that many of them are fit and suitable. If that is the case, then we are strongly of opinion that pressure should be brought to bear on those to whom these remarks apply. These individuals have all the privileges of British citizenship, yet they contrive to avoid its most elementary responsibilities. That is not fair to those who loyally discharge Police and Defence Corps duties from a point of view of conscientiousness. The only effective way in which the question can be handled is to make local services of some kind obligatory on all British subjects. That done, each and all would be fairly sharing the burdens, and no section of the community would have its record blemished by the "slackers."

Troubled Germany.

That conditions in Germany are going from bad to worse is clearly indicated by the doleful reports which are continually coming through, and whether the German War Lords will or not, very shortly the German people will probably take the power out of their hands and end the war in their own way. The people in the cities are utterly sick of the conditions under which they are expected to live, being fed on nothing more substantial than gliding lies on German "victories." Now the news comes to hand that two German regiments being drafted from Russia to the Western Front absolutely refused to proceed further. As an example, 130 of their number were shot. On top of this piece of information comes another report that the guard at Munich a few days ago rebelled. This kind of thing is becoming quite an epidemic with the Hunns and it will not come as any great surprise to learn that on the Western Front also, the enemy's troops, who know they are fighting a losing battle, will turn on their taskmasters in order to avert further unnecessary bloodshed. In 1914 German troops were no doubt filled with war lust—they had been primed to it for long enough, in all conscience—but as each year of the war has passed much of their military ardour has been cooled and their superiors have found it increasingly difficult to fan the war spirit into anything approaching a spark. German troops have had enough and the German people have had enough, the only ones who have not, being those War Lords sitting at home. They, however, have a task impossible of accomplishment before them if they seek to infuse the same spirit into the German soldiers and people as they were successful in doing during the early days of the war.

DAY-BY-DAY.

NEVER READ ANYTHING IN ORDER TO APPEAR MORE LEARNED OR MORE WISE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 48th anniversary of the declaration of the French Republic.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.67/10d.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Leung Yan Po, \$100; Mr. Chan Kang U, \$100; Mr. Chan Chik U, \$100; Mr. Yuen Hang Kai, \$100; Mr. Choo Po Sim, \$100.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified four cases of enteric (two fatal) and one fatal occurrence each of plague, puerperal fever and spotted fever. One of the enteric cases was an American, all the rest being Chinese. For the 48 hours ended yesterday there was notified one fatal case of plague (a Chinese).

Opium Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 30 taels of prepared non-Government opium. Defendant was arrested in Connaught Road Central by a Chinese Revenue officer. Defendant's plea was that the opium was Government opium and that he carried it for a stranger. His Worship adjourned the case, bail being fixed at \$4,000.

Highway Robbery.

Yip Sing, 62 years old, a beggar, reports that about 7 p.m. on the 1st inst. he left the blacksmith's shop at Sham Shai Po, where he had his meal to go to Sham Tai Chi temple, where he usually sleeps. When midway between the blacksmith shop and the temple, two men who had followed him caught hold of him and pressed him to the ground and stole from his person a white cotton bag, containing \$180.

Wrong Side of the Road.

The owners of twelve meat trucks were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with failing to keep to the left side of the road. Inspector Garrod prosecuted, and said that the defendants had a number of previous convictions against them. His Worship imposed a fine of \$15 for each truck. The owners of twenty other trucks were summoned for committing various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$5 for each truck.

Prosecution Fails.

Mrs. Simmons, as the licensee of a motor-car, was summoned before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for allowing her motor-car to cause an obstruction in the public road. Inspector Garrod prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. Mr. Grist said that technically defendant was guilty, but according to the regulations the summons did not hold good. His Worship remarked that the Regulations did not apply to motor-cars, as they were not distinctly included in it, and there was no other alternative, but to cause the summons to be struck out.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly do harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

PORTUGUESE AND THE POLICE RESERVE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I read with vast surprise the extraordinary speech which Mr. Jenkin is reported to have made at the end of O.S.M. Wilks, but I am very sorry that "B" should have thought fit to write to the papers about it, as I hear that the Consul for Portugal is intending to take up the matter with His Excellency the Governor, who will no doubt insist on a public amendment honorable. On reading Mr. Jenkin's letter in your paper this evening, I think one might say a little more on the subject. At any rate, Mr. Jenkin must not go on blundering like this or we shall cease to love him. In the speech referred to, he is reported to have said, in effect, that the members of the Portuguese race during the war had had an opportunity of serving our Government, but had not done so and had refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony. He did not say some of the members of the Portuguese race. To-night he tells us about what he calls "the true position of the matter" and how the Portuguese company is by far the strongest unit in the Police Reserve, etc. Now, sir, don't you think that, even in the position of prominence which Mr. Jenkin enjoys, just a hint of apology is due from him to those who still "have their feelings?"

Yours etc.

PAINED.

Hongkong, September 2, 1918.

Sir,—Judging from the highly respected profession to which Mr. Jenkin belongs and the responsible position he holds as Deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve, one would not naturally think that he must be a man of some tact and savoir faire. Instead, we find that he has neither tact, savoir faire, nor the masliness to admit his mistake and apologise for it. Let us analyse his letter published in your issue of last night. He says:—"My attention has been drawn to the fact that the remarks made by me would probably lead your readers in the Coast Ports and elsewhere to the conclusion, etc." Was it really necessary, Mr. Jenkin, to have your attention drawn to the fact? Could you not see it yourself; or are you really so short-sighted and innocent? If so, what about your motor-car prosecutions? And do you really and truly mean to say, Mr. Jenkin, that the reason, the one and only reason, why you have thought fit to so ungraciously unweave what you said deliberately and emphatically said at the Police Recreation Club was purely and simply to correct the wrong opinion which people in the Coast Ports and elsewhere might form after reading your remarks? Do you insist that it was so?

Cannot you see that by saying what you did not intend to say (camouflage?), you thoughtlessly brought shame and ridicule upon the whole community of a people who have always rendered all the services they have been asked to render to you personally and to your Government? That you have hurt their feelings most unwarrantably is nothing to you? Do you consider it beneath your dignity to tender them an expression of your regret? Is that the correct attitude for you to adopt?

Do you for one moment suppose that the public of Hongkong, the Coast Ports, as well as those living in Mars, Jupiter and Paradise, are going to believe you when you say your remarks applied only to Portuguese and others of British nationality? If so, it was quite purposeless of you to refer to them as "people who were earning their living in this Colony and were enjoying its hospitality and protection." If British subjects are not supposed to earn their living in a British Colony and enjoy its hospitality and protection, who are?

Be mainly, Mr. Jenkin, in any case to the extent of expressing

SHANGHAI TRACTION HOUSE.

Tram Co. in Their New Premises.

The N. C. Daily News of August 26 says:—"Over the week-end the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., moved into Traction House, their new five building at No. 7 Soochow Road, where the business of the company will be transacted commencing from to-day. In this connection season ticket-holder should remember that next month's tickets will be issued at the new building. The new structure is of five storeys of reinforced concrete, equipped in the most up-to-date manner. On the ground floor are provided offices for cashiers, season tickets, inquiries and road property, etc., with entrance in the centre of the north front. On this floor there are also offices for the traffic manager and inspectors, waiting room and store rooms, etc. On the first floor is the line engineer's department and the statistical department as well as reading and recreation rooms for the foreign staff. The general manager's office and board room, together with the deputy general manager's office, the general office, records office, and rooms for chief clerk and typist, and also a stationery store are on the east side. A spacious central hall on each floor affords communication between the different rooms. The main staircase and passenger lift are situated on the west side opening on to the central hall, and a service stairs and lift are situated on the east side. For the present, the third and fourth floors will be available for letting as separate suites of offices, but as the company's business develops these will be taken over gradually for its own purposes. The building has a flat roof with structures for the lift machines and accommodation for sun-printing. It will be warmed by the low-pressure hot-water system, and the company's offices will be fitted with a private inter-telephone system in addition to Exchange telephones. Separate lavatories for foreigners and Chinese, and also strong-rooms are to be found on each floor. On part of the open space to the south of the main building will be placed the emergency station, where will be stored the motor wagons used for inspection and repair of the overhead equipment. Quarters for the native staff of the overhead department will be provided in a mezzanine floor of the main building and passages on the east and west sides of the main building will provide access between the emergency station and Soochow Road. The architects for the scheme are Mr. J. E. Denham, and Mr. R. E. Stewardson, A.R.I.B.A."

Germany's Powerful Zeppelins. It has been reported for some time that Germany is designing more powerful Zeppelins capable of reaching greater altitudes, but it is believed that our aeroplanes can climb higher than the Zeppelins, which therefore need favouring mists if they hope to escape.

your regrets to those whose feelings you have so outrageously trampled upon, and let me give you a word of advice—you are going the wrong way. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, most kindly for the publication of this letter.

Yours etc.

TONICO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1918.

GLENDINNING FUND. Sir.—A meeting will take place at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, September 5th, at the Police Reserve Club, Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, for the purpose of considering the administration of the above fund. The various Clubs which have assisted in raising this fund are invited to send one representative each. Yours etc. F. C. JENKIN.

What is the secret of Germany's apparently inexhaustible man power? After nearly four years of war she has still surprising reserves of "cannon fodder," and the explanation that she "faked" her census returns is, of course, absurd. According to the Organizer, the truth lies in the blessed word "Consolidation." Early in the war she consolidated her industries by closing all but a few factories, and "pooled" the profits between all the owners, whether their business was running or not. Instead of 1,500 boot and shoe factories, she has now but 300, while 15 factories working at high pressure in the oil industry have taken the place of 720 previously existing. The drain on her vital resources has thus been reduced to a minimum and large numbers of men released for military service. But, as the German Government is discovering to its cost, this form of industrial conscription has its drawbacks.

The Americans are taking a hint from the French as regards their military bands. The French maintain that their success at Verdun was in a considerable measure due to the effect of the stirring music keeping up the "morale" of the troops. General Pershing has ordered that all army bands be improved and strengthened, and that they should accompany the troops wherever and whenever possible.

All mules attached to the American Army in France have little khaki bags containing gas masks fastened to the collars of their harnesses. In the event of a gas attack these are slipped over their pleading noses. The chief trouble is to get the animals accustomed to the new gear. The first thing they do, when the mask is put on, is to lie down, and, rubbing their forelegs over their muzzles, precisely like a kitten wedged in a condensed milk tin, struggle frantically to get free.

The glorious end of the Vindictive in Orford Harbour reminds one that all the ships which formed what the Navy called the "adjective" class have been employed on special service. Special service covers many things, including the breaking of moles, blocking of harbours, "buzzing" from short and long distances, and providing peace and comfort and instruction for those who go down to the sea in submarines. Thus the Navy, which uses all ships and all men discriminatingly, finds good use for those vessels of "not much military value" in their old age.

Addressing a gathering of cotenarian teetotalers, Dr. Clifford implied that Gladstone's vigorous old age was due to abstinence from alcohol. So far from being a teetotaler, Gladstone wrote to a former Duchess of Sutherland when asked to speak at a temperance meeting:—"How can I, who drink good wine and bitter beer every day of my life, in a comfortable room and among friends, coolly stand up and advise hard-working fellow-creatures to take the pledge?" On another occasion Gladstone described Barton as "one of the best drinks which have been produced since nectar went out of fashion."

In a Strand tea-shop a mother and her baby boy were having tea. A waitress came to the table and asked the mother if she would mind if "the soldier over there" spoke to her little boy. The mother was somewhat astonished, but allowed the waitress to carry the baby across the room. The soldier—a big wounded Australian—took the little mite on his knee and fed him with pieces of cake, and undid himself generally agreeable. When the mother expressed surprise the waitress remarked:—"Oh, the soldiers here, especially Australians and Canadians, often ask mothers to allow them to talk to the babies. They say they remind them of the little ones they have left at home."

LAWN TENNIS.

Some Superstitions Exposed.

One of the curious features of lawn tennis that while it increases in popularity every year, and fresh adherents are as numerous as the sands of the sea, the standard of play, except among first-class opponents, remains mediocre, writes W. R. Gilbert in the *Pacific Golf and Motor*. One has only to observe the ordinary player matched against a first-class one at a local tournament to see the extraordinary disproportion of the play. The difference seems to be not merely of degree, but actually of kind. A stranger might suppose that this local player had hardly ever held a tennis racket in his hands before. Now a great deal of this is to be accounted for by want of practice and inferiority in condition; also by that special disability that the ordinary player labours under, of seldom or never meeting players with a greater experience than his is one of the few games which people own. Another reason is that lawn tennis is one of the few games which people will not really try to learn, either by watching good players or reading some of the excellent books on the subject or getting a really good man to teach them the rudiments. Every movement at golf they will study with care, even taking lessons from professionals. Lawn tennis they seem to think comes by instinct. This, of course, is not the case.

If a man continues to make forehand drives off his right foot, serves without extending his arm, puts the ball on every possible occasion, and even thinks screws rather a subtle addition to his game, he will go on playing rottenly all his days, and he will also go on spoiling the games for other people. Similarly, if the lady thinks that her partner must not "poach" at the net, considers lobs as sporting, takes her backhands as though she were paralysed on the left side, and will not practice a good length service either first or second, she will be a useless partner—for lawn tennis—for ever.

It is about these and other vices to which the ordinary bad player is so hideously addicted that I wish to write now at the commencement of the season, for it seems as though the player who indulges in them believes them to be the right and proper thing. They have come to be superstitious and until they have been knocked on the head the average player in ordinary city clubs will get even worse than he is at present.

Hard Hitting Bad Form.

1. The first of these prejudices is the idea—extremely common among bad players—that hard hitting is bad form. The contrary is, of course, true. Hitting should always be as hard as possible. I would say "hit hard" to all beginners—not necessarily because they will learn by it but because they will learn by it. But hit hard if you are a beginner, with this qualification that you intend the ball you hit to go in a definite direction and cover a certain distance. Do not close your eyes and let fly. The sort of person who does that is, at tea party tennis, particularly, a nuisance, because the ball is apt to get into the cups and saucers. Nevertheless, hit hard, for the reason that, when you've made up your mind where you want to send the ball, (a) it is easier to hit hard than soft; (b) that it is more difficult for your opponent to return a hard ball; (c) a better length is assured. It may be urged that many of the finest players are not such very hard hitters, and I grant that this is so. I would say in reply when you are one of the finest players you can afford to hit softly—not before. One of the best players I ever saw started as a hurricane player, and only after he found that he could achieve the requisite force did he turn to the more difficult business of playing subtly. Remember that hard hitting, when it is really hard hitting, does not take it out of a man to the extent of spoiling his chances in a long open-out tournament. There are very few players in comparison who go through that exhaustive

process, so they can afford to play their hardest while they are playing. It is the absence of hard hitting from his repertoire which alone makes a player of the superhuman cunning of Mavrogordato stand down from first place. Therefore again I say, "hit hard."

The Tremendous Smash.

2. The second superstition I want to deal with is a sort of inversion of the first. It is to the effect that the first should be terrifically dashing, practically regardless of whether it goes over or under the net. How often does one see the bad player delivering a tremendous service—perhaps with a magnificent swerve to it as well—into his own side of the net, and following up this awe-inspiring ball with a meek second which is just over the net, and exactly right for killing. One sees it so often that one is inclined to implore beginners not to attempt to deliver a hard service at all, but merely to try for a good length. True, the harder a service is, the better it is providing it be over the net, but the percentage among bad players of services that do not go over the net is so appalling that the man who can send a decent-length first service consistently can almost be accounted a good player.

3. This superstition is connected rather with position than formation. Beginners seem to believe that the ball at lawn tennis will come to them if only they stand quite still, and this steadfastness seems to grow upon those players who do not study the game. It may be said briefly that to stand still at lawn tennis is fatal. The only excuse for standing still in one place is when you are about to receive service, and I am not perfectly sure that that is right. Anybody who has seen a first class player dancing on the tips of his toes in anticipation of the service will know what I mean.

In any case, apart from this instance, the motto of the young player should be "Always be going for the ball, never let the ball come to you." Obviously this does not mean that you should always be advancing. As often as not, you will have to go back for the ball. Very frequently you will have to stop dead to take it. But the aim should invariably be to get into such a position that you will be advancing upon it, and not it upon you. The observance of this rule will make almost every stroke easier and more effective, since it means that foot work will be added to arm work and the whole weight be added to the stroke. Think of the difference between a smash taken standing still, with arm only, and a smash taken on the move, with the weight of the body behind it. The same difference applies to volleys, drives and all other strokes except those compulsorily defensive ones, which every now and then are forced upon us.

Pat Ball.

The fourth superstition is an inversion of the idea that you must not hit hard, and consists in the wholly erroneous impression that the lob is an easy but foolish stroke, which it is not quite fair to use. Players who never do anything but pat ball all their days are quite complacently convinced of this. They never lob—not they. The reason that they don't lob is because they can't. A good lob is one of the most difficult of strokes, and may be compared, as regards the delicacy needed to execute it, with "putting" at golf. It is (with exception of the drop stroke) the one soft stroke that not only is permissible but imperative at times, since just as the "soft answer turneth away wrath," so a lob makes the harmless the severest onslaughts of your opponent. How often the Doherty used to pull themselves out of difficulties with it. Only do not imagine that a lob is just a ball scooped high into the air and allowed to fall anywhere. It is a ball hit so high that it cannot be smashed by your opponent, and of such length that it will fall on or nearly upon the back line. And all the time it is in the air, it is working to the lobber's advantage. Just as it compels your opponent to retreat, in order that he may take it, so it enables you, shoulder to shoulder, or any rate to recover your position. Not until it has been returned is the value of any given lob determinable. Then it has put the lobber into the attacking instead

of the defending position; it is a good lob. If not it is a bad lob. Where to stand.

Under this heading I would place the superstition that causes people to believe that the position and formation of lawn tennis players is a fixed and inevitable thing in no way dependent on the player's capacity. Thus in mixed doubles it is the accepted thing for the man to take up his position at the net when his partner is serving, while both striker out and his partner stand back. Is there anything wrong with the formation?

Nothing at all when the players are first class. It is in that case absolutely right. But rights, as the moralists say, involve duties and if the position be taken up, the duties of the players are as follows:—(a) The server must deliver a good length ball. If he does not do so, he renders the position of the man at the net futile. The reason why he is at the net is that he may intercept and drop balls driven from a distance—in other words, from the base lines or from beyond it and not from the middle line or just over the net. To intercept at the net balls from either of these points driven at any pace is well nigh impossible, and it renders the position of the man at the net dangerous.

The man at the net is in the right position. What I do wish to urge is that his partner should realise the importance of serving good length balls, since without that the position is impracticable—there is no question about it. It is a matter of dynamics. (b) Now the man at the net must, if possible, intercept the return of service regardless of whether it is returned into his own court or that of his partner. That is what he is at the net for—to try to cut off the ball. Naturally he only does intercept a small percentage—far fewer than he tries to. If he has tried, however, he has done his duty. But it is a most commonplace event among mediocre players, to find the lady growing indignant because her partner at the net has returned (or failed to return) balls that were coming into her court—which she could have taken. She talks indignantly of "poaching"—a word that should be banished from the vocabulary of lawn tennis player. There is indeed, no such thing as "poaching." Some very bad players will go after impossible balls and bump into their partners, leaving their own side of the court fully exposed, and some word describing these, perhaps, needs to be coined. Poaching—by the man at the net—is the only proper game. He is there to poach.

Whether he succeeds or fails in getting the ball, he has made the right effort which is to force the strikers out to drive into a more limited area, easily covered by his serving partner. His failure is not to be judged by a certain number of misses but by his success or otherwise in hampering his opponent's strokes. See to the Net. Since this is an attempt not to correct all possible superstitions in which lawn tennis players indulge but only to point out the more glaring ones, I will only give one more and this is the very common one, that the exact height of the net does not greatly matter. It may seem incredible that any players should believe this at the present day, but the number of nets badly put up that one comes across proves that the incredible does happen. As a rule, in these cases, the net is put at the right height in the middle and is inches out of position at the side—I may point out that the correct height of a lawn tennis net is three feet in the centre and three feet six inches at the side lines, the posts standing three feet outside the lines. Any departure from these conditions makes the curve of the net wrong all the way through, and also makes good play impossible. The reason is obvious. The height of the net has been scientifically determined to suit the largest possible number of perfectly delivered strokes—strokes, that is to say, which in the majority of cases an extra half inch of height would prevent from going over. Just as the height of the net has been determined to suit the flight of the ball, so the flight of the ball has been determined to suit the height of the net.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

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is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MENTHOLATUM



THE GREAT REMEDY

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

To the good player the net becomes not an obstacle to prevent the ball from going over, but a standard to assist him in judging how to hit the ball properly. If that standard is continually altering—even by the fraction of an inch—it ceases to be a standard, and becomes once more the full fledged obstacle that it is to the beginner. Yet the indifferent player whose one hope of improving himself lies in practicing his stroke correctly will happily voyage from one court to another without ever bothering to ascertain whether the net has been properly put up. Such ignorance may mean bliss to such players as indulge in it, but it also means their permanent mediocrity at the game of lawn tennis.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 31st August, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 35 weeks.
Last Year: ...	\$12,930	477,772
Last Year: ...	15,358	471,308
Decrease: ...	1,369	6,468

Indian Judge Censured.

The Government of India, Mr. Montagu informed the House of Commons recently, are informing Sir Subramanya Aiyer that they view his letter to President Wilson with surprise and regret, but in view of his great age, failing health, and past judicial services they do not propose to take further action. At the same time, any repetition of such conduct will not again be passed over.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

NEXT Term begins on MONDAY September 9th. Parents and New Scholars can see the Head Master on September 7th from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. (OXON.) Headmaster.

CHEER UP!
ADVERTISE
Don't make bad worse
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DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(Just arrived)
5 cases Australian Hams to be sold in small lots.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 3rd 1918.



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That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Warm sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration. You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear, and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.

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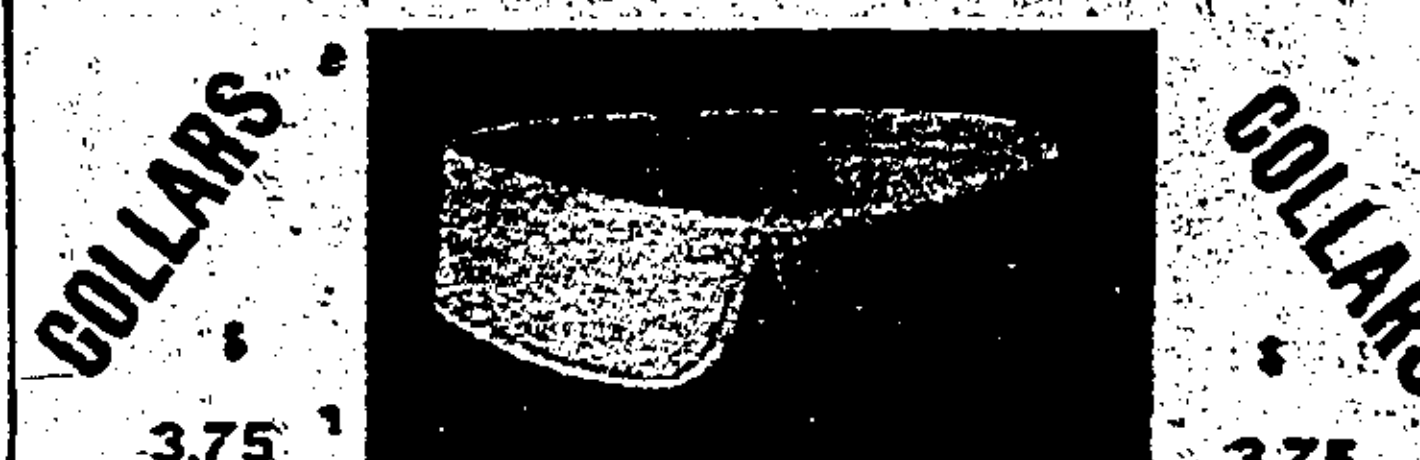
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Gambling on a Launch.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being a keeper at a game of fan-tan on board the launch Elsie belonging to Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. Inspector Grant prosecuted and Mr. R. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

A Chinese constable gave evidence that yesterday he went on board the Elsie, which was lying between the Star Ferry and Black Point, the bows of which were apart from the Praya, but a rope connected it with the Praya. There were other launches lying alongside one another, but the Elsie was in the middle. He went on board the launch by walking on the rope, using a bamboo pole as a support. All the other launches had the same system of entering. They had a warrant. He was the first man to go on board the launch, and immediately behind him were two other constables. On the deck he saw gambling proceeding. He saw a man counting the beans in the fan-tan game. He watched the game and saw the man count the beans, and saw four come out. The defendant took in the stakes, which totalled \$15, the defendant having staked and won. The defendant put the money in his inner pocket. Some of the coins he put on a tray. One man won a dollar, and he paid that man 90 cents, and he paid ten cents as commission. The ten cents were left in the tray. Some other men who had staked and won were not paid, because the police launch had arrived. A shout was raised, and everybody ran away and he arrested the defendant to arrest the defendant as he had some money in his possession. When he was searched he was found to have \$155.40, including some bank notes. The defendant gambled on the stern part of the launch above the engine, and a lamp was used, and surrounded them was a piece of canvas, so that outsiders could not see them. There a lot of people gambling, and when they became aware they ran away.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Davidson, witness said that there were coins, five dollar notes and dollar notes used in the game. Some person attempted to put out the light, but could not succeed. The defendant was arrested inside the canvas enclosure.

Another Chinese detective gave corroborative evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, witness said that he did not search the defendant. He could not say how much money he had won at that time. He did not see another man assisting the defendant. He did not know the denominations of the various notes which were used. Another Chinese detective corroborated the evidence given by the first two witnesses.

Mr. Davidson, in addressing His Worship, said that a game which was in progress for four or five minutes was not sufficient evidence to prove that the launch had been used as a gambling house. In that case the prosecution must fail.

The defendant then went to the witness box and gave evidence:

In reply to questions put by Mr. Davidson, he said he went on board the Elsie to see the Chief Engineer, who happened to be his friend. He saw a game of fan-tan proceeding so he joined in the game. He did gamble when the Police came on the launch. He did not know who kept the bank. He denied that he acted as a banker. He had \$155.40 in his possession. He had a \$50 note, ten notes of \$10, one five-dollar note and small coins. It was all in Hongkong money. He was going to buy some furniture with that money. He had earned that amount when he was at sea.

The coxswain of the launch was next put in the box. Questioned by Mr. Davidson, he said he was on board the Elsie yesterday and he had never seen the defendant before.

In reply to His Worship, witness said that he did not gamble.

Insurance Schemes Applying to Hongkong.

Hongkong motorists, whether they favour the automobile or the motor-cycle, will be interested to hear of a comprehensive insurance scheme of which they can take advantage through the good offices of the Union Trading Company, of Queen's Buildings. This company has the agency of the Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd. (Incorporated in England), which has drawn up special policies to apply to Hongkong. This latter company works under the auspices of the Automobile Association and Motor Union, the most popular motorists' organization in the world, and the company's reputation for sportsmanlike treatment of claims affords the individual motorist a guarantee not obtainable elsewhere.

The company's policy covers risks of damage to or loss of car, including tyres, lamps and accessories, caused by accidental collision or overturning; by malicious act of any third party; by burglary, housebreaking or theft; by fire, explosion, self-ignition or lightning; or by accident or fire during transport by road, rail or water carriage. Under the heading of third party claims (guarantee unlimited) the company indemnifies the assured or any named relative or friend against legal liability in respect of accidents caused by the insured car to any third person (including passengers in the car), or to any property or animal belonging to a third person, law costs incurred in defending or settling claims being included. There are also provisions for the insurance of owner or driver against accidents sustained whilst using the car.

The motor-cycle policy is also of a similar character, and full particulars of all aspects of the insurance schemes can be had on applying to the Union Trading Company.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

Not to be Recognised. The Military Government has issued a circular telegram stating that no matter who is elected President or Vice-President they cannot be recognised by the Southern Provinces.

Steamer Capsizes. The steamboat Wa Yang, plying between Wuchow and Kai Lun, owing to the high price of coal, used wood for fuel, but as too much firewood was shipped, the boat capsized off Ping Lok and scores of passengers were drowned.

The Fighting. An official report from the eastern front states that the Canton troops have recaptured Shan Sing and Nam Chung districts. The Fukien troops have retired to Wong Kong.

Massacre by Robbers. Li Ka Pan, the commander who was ordered to attack the robbers' dens in Ku Tan Hill, in Sun Hui district, has reported that after three days' hard fighting the hill was captured, but all the robbers, after having the 130 kidnapped persons of both sexes shot, fled through a secret passage. When the soldiers arrived only heaps of corpses were found.

An Important Message. Yam Tse Ching, late Defence Commissioner of Yunnan, has arrived from Peking. It is said that he is the bearer of an important message from a certain important person.

but he counted the beans—(Laughter). The man who had acted as banker said he had a stomach-ache, and asked him to count the beans, which he did.

His Worship said that he found defendant guilty of being a banker, and in view of his bad having already been executed he would fine him \$5, and the \$155.40 which was found on him was ordered to be confiscated.

A number of Chinese charged in connection with the raid did not appear, and their bail was assessed.

Probable Service in Siberia.

It is probable that all Red Cross work in the Philippine islands will shortly be concentrated for service to the American troops operating in Siberia according to a cable received yesterday from the headquarters of the American society at Washington in which the Philippine chapter was called upon to do its utmost to increase its output of supplies of all kinds says the Manila Daily Bulletin of Aug. 23.

It requests that these supplies be held here until further orders. Acting promptly on the receipt of the cable the officers of the chapter sent cables to all of the auxiliaries throughout the islands informing them of the probable call which will be made upon the Red Cross resources of the Philippines and urging them to speed up the work of preparing all sorts of hospital supplies and bandages.

A cable was also dispatched to the Washington headquarters giving information as to the average monthly output for the local chapter. The present supply of Red Cross material prepared for use is small, owing to the fact that it is not two weeks since the last transport took out the monthly shipment to the United States.

The text of the cable calling attention to the demands which may be expected on the Red Cross organisation as a result of the activities at Vladivostok is as follows:

"Siberian developments indicate the possible extension of relief work there. Stimulate the chapter's production but withhold all shipments until further notice. Cable the division the possible maximum monthly production of refugees' and hospital garments, all surgical dressings giving capacity for each separate dressing."

Women at Red Cross headquarters yesterday urged the necessity of recruiting more workers at once. A vast amount of work is being turned out by the local women, yet the bulk of it falls on comparatively few shoulders. Many of the women of Manila put in an appearance regularly at the workrooms and labour like Trojans to produce the necessary output, yet there are many more who either never appear or make only occasional visits.

The need of an appeal to every woman in Manila, particularly American women, to devote every spare minute of her time to increasing the Red Cross output is felt, and the leaders are plying their brains as to the best means to enlist as working women, every possible pair of hands in the city.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:

Equipment.

The rank of Equipment Officer is abolished.

The following are appointed Stores Officers:

Staff Insp. Arculli, Inspector Tape & Ruston, Cr. Serge. 537, Roxario and 545 Castro.

The issue and return of equipment will be attended to by one or more of the above Stores Officers at Headquarters Office between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. daily (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted).

All applications for equipment must be addressed to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office, and be forwarded through and recommended by the Unit Commander concerned.

Equipment Officers will at once return to this office all equipment in their possession.

This Order is to be inserted in the D. O. Book, opposite Page 52.

Band Practices 6 p.m.

Tuesdays, September 10 and 17; Fridays, September 13 and 20.

Heldquarters Club.

The Band will play at H. Q. Club at 8 p.m. on Friday, September 8. Uniform, caps and shoes.

Another Splendid Programme.

The large audience which assembled at the Victoria Theatre last night thoroughly enjoyed the admirably varied programme submitted. The main feature, of course, was the five-part film, "A Woman's Fight," in which the leading character was portrayed by Miss Geraldine O'Brien. This was an intensely interesting item, splendidly set and magnificently acted throughout. It concerns the adventures of a pretty factory girl who was "blacklisted" because she intervened on behalf of another girl to whom undue attentions had been paid by a "boss" who later fell in with a crook and for a time led the life of a thief and later married a clergyman, when the dark clouds of her former life drifted across the horizon and led to occasional happenings. Of course, all was happily straightened out in the end, but not before some most gripping situations were provided. Other features in the programme were an admirable American Gasette and a beautiful Pathé colour film showing some charming Welsh scenery, as well as a comic film, entitled "The Reformers." The programme is being repeated to-night and to-morrow night and should draw full houses.

SHANGHAI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

An Extraordinary Affair.

After being delirious and unconscious more than 24 hours, Mr. W. Spencer Osorio, the young assistant in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s accounting office, who met with an unusual and serious motor car accident regained consciousness at the General Hospital yesterday and was able to tell how it happened, says the N. O. Daily News of Aug. 26.

The direct cause of the accident was a bat. It seems that the young man, who resides with Messrs. L. and M. Marques da Silva, 42, Haekell Road, drove to the house at about ten o'clock and asked the de Silva if they cared to take a run to Kiangwan.

The invitation was refused and Mr. Osorio started for Kiangwan alone, driving his own car. He was nearing the stone bridge which is about half way down, driving at moderate speed, when he says, a bat flew into his face. Instinctively he raised his right hand to pull the animal from his face and in so doing lost control of the car, which plunged to one side. After that he has no idea what happened, but is under the impression that he must have leaped from the car.

The car overturned and, the petrol catching fire, the body was completely burned by the road side, the occupant being thrown into the ditch about six feet away, his head being submerged in mud and water. Mr. Osorio recalls nothing of what happened after he clutched the bat on his face and leapt or was thrown from the car, but from the evidence of two Germans who brought the man home it appears he owes his life to them.

The two Germans, who were out for a moonlight walk on Kiangwan Road, were attracted to the spot by the flaming petrol and discovered Mr. Osorio with his head under water. They took him to a Chinese house and there tried to do what they could for him; but the young man was unconscious and talked ramblingly. His nose, mouth, eyes and ears were a mass of mud, and he apparently was wandering in mind, but by persistent questioning the Germans managed to learn the man's address and took him to the Haekell Road house where they arrived at 12.30. The de Silva at first did not recognise their friend, who was in a sorry predicament and, saving a physician, was summoned and after some delay an ambulance was obtained and the patient removed to the General Hospital where he was in a precarious condition until mid-day yesterday. The motor car was insured.

The Part Nature Plays.

Captain A. W. Howlett, writes in the Manchester Guardian as follows:

In India about the end of June the hot weather ceases to be a subject of execration and becomes one of speculation, for at this time the monsoon is due to burst over those vast plains that form the habitat of the main portion of the Hindu race. It has broken already on the coast, and the mighty ghats that hedge in Bombay with jungle-clad ravines and buttresses of fumbled rocks are roaring through all their channels with the voice of the rain god and streaming through all their tangles of fernery with cascades of his outpouring. Men with pale, jaded faces and red eyelids, who have not known a night's sleep for the last two months, ask each other in the club and in the mess what is the latest news and eagerly and wistfully scan the heavens, labouring with rags of clouds. Evidently, all through the months of April, May, and June, the heat has been terrific indeed, but it has been dry, hard to bear perhaps, but not dangerous to life. Now, as if in suddenness at its departing empire, the great heat takes on its most dreadful character and becomes daily more and more moisture-laden, until it is ready to burst with all it holds. The kindly provision of evaporation, nature's means of mitigation of the punishment, begins to fail, for the damp air can hold no more vapour. Though the poor body is streaming all day and night with sweat, it loses nothing of its temperature through evaporation's kindly offices. The very lungs seem choked with heavy fogs that lie in every vesicle dead, inert, and ponderous. It is now there falls the onset of that terrible disease known as "heat-stroke." It is not sunstroke, for most often it comes on at night, and has nothing to do with the sun. The patient falls, suddenly stricken with thundering apoplexy, and goes into a coma which lasts till death.

This state of the air lasts usually four or five days while the tremendous storm is brewing. On a small scale one feels it in England before every thunderstorm. I remember one such culminating night when 100 natives died in the close and crowded city bazaar; and I remember another in a city in Sind when the whole population, numbering thousands, unable to endure the stifling any longer, crowded out into the open country and spent the rest of the dark hours lying beside an irrigation canal.

On this one night I wish to particularise the rains were overdue. Ten days had gone by since their first threatening. On one day a few drops, heavy as molten lead and big as plates, had dropped from the overcast clouds. Then they had ceased. The sky had become an ocean of vapours, through which the sun's rays were driven like superheated steam through a blanket. The very birds dropped dead off the trees. It seemed, indeed, as if all life must soon cease unless the promised rain should descend within an hour or two.

I sat at afternoon tea in the great hall of my bungalow. I was nearly innocent of clothing, and what I had on was soaked to the very skin. Of a sudden my beard shuffed up the verandah and tattered to the doorway. He looked at me dazedly, said he thought he had fever, then rolled over like a log. I picked him up and laid him out straight on the floor, and then we fell to rubbing his body with ice, of which, by good fortune, I had a large supply. I took his temperature under the arm, and found it to be 113 degrees, for one of the traits of this deadly heat is that it produces the highest temperatures on record. His body was too hot to the touch to bear the hand on. In three hours we reached him. "Eh? Eh? one can get a patient at once and has plenty of the form him with one can usually say his life, but if an hour or two the high temperature has subsided, all the body seems, and recovery is complete."

New Gun Rattling Plant.

The U. S. War Department has announced that the plans for a complete new building, a great gun-rattling plant in France, will cost thirty million dollars. The plant will be comparable in size with Krupp's works at Essen.

That was the beginning of the show.

I had barely recovered from my efforts over my hearer when a messenger came to tell me that a padre-militar had been stricken down. The civil surgeon was away, and I was doing duty for him, so I ordered the motor round and hurried off. The rain of the car through the air seemed to be the first breath I had drawn that day. We swept up the bungalow drive. It was just on dark, but the clouds overhead seemed luminous and cast a weird light over the compound. Lying on a charpoy in the drive in front of the verandah I found the old missionary, a man with a long silver beard, quite unconscious and breathing in great stertorous gasps. I saw that I was too late, and I asked his wife, who was with him, when he had been stricken. She told me that she had begged the servants to go for me, but they had one and all refused. I turned, and saw some of them lurking about amongst the rough jungle in the compound, and, having called two of them, sent them with a note to the club praying them there to send me ice and brandy with the utmost speed. Meanwhile I drenched the old man with messes of water from the well. As the messengers did not return I had a sudden suspicion. I ran down the drive and found the two of them standing in the gateway. There are times when the doctrine of Aryan brotherhood is severely strained and a hot-weather night like this was not the time to put it to the test. The fact that these two gentlemen were "Christians" as well as Aryan brethren did not save them. There were some other yells besides those of the jackals which were pattering about in the undergrowth; then I got in the car and drove to the club myself. It was a hopeless quest. When I got back the old man was breathing his last.

Just as he died the niggard clouds opened to let several huge splashes on to the ground, and I thought to myself "Here it comes, thank God." But it was a false hope. The clouds still held up, and I passed one of the most awful nights I have known. I was worn out by the hot weather to begin with; my nerves and temper were all in rage. All the other Europeans except some of the so-called "poor whites" had left the station and gone up to the hills. I wandered about the huge, dark bungalow, cursing the mosquitoes which in every room kept up their low, droning hum. Now I went out into the verandah and gazed up at the great swollen cloud masses. But no rain came, no blessed muffled thunder sounded from behind those closed doors of the heavens. I felt that I myself could not hold out much longer. Just at daybreak came another summons, and I was off in the motor again. My journey took me down by the river and into a small bungalow, where I found a young white man lying in a small oven-like room. His wife thought he had fainted, poor woman, but I saw that it was a faint he would never come out of. Already he was blue and white patches, and hardly breathing. I flung buckets after buckets of water over him, but he was too far gone. The memory I have of my leaving the corpse there on the bed, while his two small children, all unconscious of tragedy, were splashing their feet in the water which lay an inch or two deep on the floor. Like other tragedies in India, it had all happened with appalling suddenness. And still the pitiless clouds which might have saved it all held up; their stores, in all, ten white men died during this terrible time out of a small population, and I know not how many Indians. I give the narrative baldly for what it is worth, and perhaps it may lead those who condemn the annual exodus of Government servants to the hills to think again and exercise a little charity.

Gold Reserves Larger. Washington, Aug. 25.—The total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks are \$2,300,000,000 which is \$10,500,000 more than last year.

Brazil Consuls Returning. New York, August 27.—Fax Baines, Brazilian consul in Yokohama, and Mario St. Rimos, Brazilian Consul in Calcutta, have arrived here after attending a conference in Rio de Janeiro in which Brazil's plans for trade after the war were discussed. They will soon return to the Orient.

Three More Ships to Train U. S. Seamen. Washington, August 27.—Three more ships will soon be added to the Shipping Board's fleet of 10 vessels to train volunteers for service in the merchant marine. Three thousand men are trained monthly at present by the Board. This number will be increased to 4,000.

Continue to Register Enemy Aliens in U. S.

Washington, August 27.—The Department of Justice has announced that about 200,000 unnaturalized alien enemies remain living in the United States registered under the enemy alien registration provisions. The report on German women is not complete but indicates that there are less than 200,000 enrolled.

Medals for Seamen.

Washington, August 27.—A press dispatch says that 50 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of a certain American division have been awarded the Legion of Honor, military medal for valor, or the distinguished service cross at the most brilliant decoration ceremony which the American army has held in France. Decorations were awarded 75 officers in hospitals. Most of the awards were for gallant conduct in the battle of the Marne.

West Coast Japanese Boost War Effort.

All Plans.

San Francisco, August 27.—The Japanese American Association in California, Colorado, Nevada and Utah, in annual convention discussed measures by which they may aid the United States Government in the Liberty Bond Campaign, and Red Cross work, and other patriotic work, and they resolved to increase their efforts to aid the war effort.

The following telegrams are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:

Lower House Passed The Man Power Bill.

Washington, August 26.—The Lower House has passed the man power bill, making all men between the ages of 18 and 35 immediately available for military service. The Senate is expected to reach a vote on Monday.

It is estimated that 180,000 registered for military service on Saturday is the second class of 21 year old men.

U. S. Army Casualties to Date are 20,444.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The War Department announces that the total casualties in the army since the entrance of America in the war to date are 20,444 divided as follows: killed in action, including 291 lost sea, 4,212; died of disease, 1,594; died of accident and other causes, 715; wounded in action, 10,476; missing in action including prisoners, 2,187. The total marine corps casualties are 2,904, since the beginning of the war divided as follows: officers' deaths, 34; wounded, 59; missing, 1; enlisted men deaths, 850; wounded, 1,561; in hands of the enemy 6; missing, 90.

American Socialists Visit Italian Front.

Washington, August 26.—Press dispatches from the Italian front say that the American socialist mission which conferred with members of the Italian socialist party visited the Italian front. They witnessed a lively artillery action and obtained an admirable view of the fighting from Monte Saldar. They expressed admiration at the calm spirit of the population of Bassano under the enemy's fire.

They also visited Lake Garda, scosina, Monte Parbia. They inspected the American soldiers of superb physique and high morale making thorough preparations for active service to which they were looking forward with enthusiasm.

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Road and Railway Bridges, Buoys, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



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Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

U.S. Iron in Exchange For Japanese Vessels.

The M. D. N. of August 15 says:—So far as the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. is concerned, it has already received 10,000 tons out of 36,000 tons of iron to be supplied by the United States in exchange for Japanese vessels, into the bargain. The balance amounting to 21,000 tons has been already shipped by train to the Pacific coast in the United States, according to a telegraphic message. The U.S. Government is said to be intending to ship all the contracted amount of iron by the end of the current month. Granting that nothing interferes with the present plan, the import of the supplies contracted for is expected to be completed by the end of November next in spite of all previous reports to the contrary.

Increase in Silk Exports. There has recently been a noticeable increase in the number of Japanese exporters of raw silk. In the latter part of last year Messrs. Takata & Co., Messrs. Sozaki & Co., and the Chugai Boyei Kaisha opened raw silk business, and in Yokohama the Ono Mitake Shoten has recently started a similar business. The Shibuya Shoten, of Yokohama, is also arranging to enter this field. Owing to the increase in the number of exporters it is natural that there should be a keen competition among them. The feature of the moment is the fact that quite a number of business-men interested in the raw silk trade are going to the United States probably to extend their connections in that country.

Slump in Japanese Cotton Yarn. The Japan Advertiser of Aug. 15 says:—The cotton yarn market yesterday displayed a slump on the reactionary tendency in the raw cotton market in New York and the spreading rice riots. Yarn men apprehended yesterday that the riots were the sign of a reactionary depression coming on in the business world. On the Tokyo yarn market the receipts of this cotton report and reports from Osaka and other towns buyers realized and at the start all months slumped more than 2.5. August was down at Y.400 before noon and January

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
1/T Demand	3/6 1/2
30 d/s	3/6 7/16
60 d/s	3/6 9/16
4 m/s	3/6 11/16
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	152
1/T Japan	154 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	84
1/T Java	166 1/2
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T France	4.78
Demand, Paris	4.78 1/2
BUYING.	
14 m/s. L/C	3/7 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/8
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	85 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.95 1/2
6 m/s. France	5.00 1/2
Demand, Germany	5.00 1/2
Demand, New York	84 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	152
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	4 1/2
Sovereign	5.60
Gold Leaf, per oz.	49.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	49.14
SUBSIDIARY COINS	
DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	41% prem.
Canton "	7% dis.

to Y.398.90. In the afternoon further liquidations sent down prices further and August was down to Y.393.20. In Osaka yarn men felt more the riots of mobs and started business badly. August, which started at Y.398.90, reached Y.340.60 before noon, November was hard hit and registered a slump of Y.13. Thus all months again came below the level of Y.400. The export of cotton cloth has again taken a lease of life on a count of new orders from India. The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association reports that the export of yarn for the first ten days of this month, amounting to 8742 bales, was an increase of 700 bales on the same time last month.

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FOR
2 MORE
DAYS ONLY

25% Reduction
on all goods

Maison Lily

THE PARIS SALON OF HONGKONG



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BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

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General Banking Business
Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

PARQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

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Paid up 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
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Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in
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Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and
interest allowed at rates which
may be ascertained on applica-
tion.

KWOK MAN FAT,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.

WEEK DAYS.		
5.40 a.m.	to 5.50 a.m.	Every 10 min.
6.00 "	to 6.20 "	" 10 min.
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